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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/088,604	07/01/2002	Wilfried Lubisch	50761	6919

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MARTIN L KATZ
WOOD PHILLIPS KATZ CLARK & MORTIMER
500 WEST MADISON STREET
SUITE 3800
CHICAGO, IL 60661

EXAMINER	
KIFLE, BRUCK	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1624	

DATE MAILED: 08/31/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/088,604	LUBISCH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Bruck Kifle, Ph.D.	1624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *24,25 and 27-54* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *30* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *24, 25, 27-29 and 31-54* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on August 9, 2004 has been entered.

Claims 24, 25 and 27-54 are pending in this application.

This application is a 371 of PCT/EP00/09023. Compounds, corresponding compositions, a method of use and a process of making that are of the same scope are considered to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1, 37 CFR 1.475(d). Claim 30 is not so linked as to form a single inventive concept. Claim 30 is withdrawn from consideration as lacking unity of invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 24, 25, 27-29, 31 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

i) In claim 24, in the definition of R^1, in the first three lines the phrase "is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, NH-CO-R^{13}, and O-C_1-C_4-alkyl" does not make sense. Appropriate correction is required, as this phrase does not seem to belong here.

ii) In claim 24, compounds that are not embraced by formula III are excluded. Deletion is required.

iii) The last line of claim 24 reads "and the salts thereof." Appropriate Markush language is "or a salt thereof." Similarly, in claim 25, the alternative form should be used to comply with proper Markush language. For example, "A process for preparing a compound according to claim 24 wherein a 2-halo-3-nitrobenzoic ester is reacted …." See also last lines of claim 27.

iv) In claim 27, one skilled in the art cannot say which prodrug is intended.

v) Claim 54 does not permit the preparation of compounds of claim 27 because the starting compound of claim 24 does not permit the scope of R^1 in claim 27.

Claims 32-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The basis of this rejection is the same as given in the previous office action and is incorporated herein fully by reference.

Regarding claim 32, Applicants have not given any direction as to which disorders are embraced and which ones are not. Is extensive experimentation required on the part of a potential infringer to determine if his use of Applicants' inhibitor falls within the limitations of applicants' claim? *In re Kirk and Petrow*, 153 USPQ 48 (CCPA 1967).

As the Supreme Court said in *Brenner v. Manson*, 148 USPQ at 696: "a patent is not a hunting license. It is not a reward for the search, but compensation for its successful conclusion." As U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals stated *In re Diedrich* 138 USPQ at 130, quoting with approval from the decision of the board: "We do not believe that it was the intention of the statutes to require the Patent Office, the courts, or the public to play the sort of

guessing game that might be involved if an applicant could satisfy the requirements of the statutes by indicating the usefulness of a claimed compound in terms of possible use so general as to be meaningless and then, after his research or that of his competitors has definitely ascertained an actual use for the compound, adducing evidence intended to show that a particular specific use would have been obvious to men skilled in the particular art to which this use relates."

It has been recited in claim 33 that the method of treating neurodegenerative disorders or neuronal damage is intended. There is no such an agent, which can treat neurodegenerative disorders generally. That is because neurodegenerative disorders are extremely varied in origin and nature of effect. The origin and the nature of many neurodegenerative disorders such as Huntington's disease, Pick's disease, Frontotemporal dementia, Cerebro-Oculo-Facio-Skeletal (COFS) syndrome (cranofacial and skeletal abnormalities), Motor neuron disease (muscle weakness), Corticobasal ganglionic degeneration, Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (fatal disease), Dementia with Lewy bodies, and Progressive supranuclear palsy Dementia are different one from the other. Many neurodegenerative disorders are untreatable to this day.

The symptoms and nature of these diseases are also different one from the other. It can be shown that many of these neurodegenerative disorders have different origin and nature of effect. Some neurodegenerative disorders are hereditary (Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease). Many neurodegenerative disorders vary in how they affect the body and its functions. Diseases such as Cerebral palsy, and Parkinson's disease affect the movement of the patient. Diseases such as Alzheimer's disease affect the memory of the patient.

The scope of uses embraced by the method claims are not remotely enabled based solely on instant compounds ability to inhibit PARP.

Applicants have not made, much less tested a single compound of claim 27. Pharmacological activity in general is a very unpredictable area. Note that in cases involving physiological activity such as the instant case, "the scope of enablement obviously varies inversely with the degree of unpredictability of the factors involved". See *In re Fisher*, 427 F.2d 833, 839, 166 USPQ 18, 24 (CCPA 1970).

Also, see In re Surrey 151 USPQ 724, regarding sufficiency of a disclosure for a Markush group, and MPEP 2164.03 for enablement requirements in cases directed to structure-sensitive arts such as the instant pharmaceutical arts. Note in Surrey, in which testing done on a group of homogeneous compounds having the same core was deemed NOT sufficient to support claims to various hetero groups of a much narrower range than is being claimed herein and located at only one position in the formula. There is not a single compound within the scope of claim 27, which represents its scope.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Webber et al. (US 6,548,494, which is the US equivalent of WO 01/16136 provided by Applicants). The reference teaches the structurally similar compound which has the RN 328546-75-4 (compound "F", scheme 1, page 25 or compound "l" on page 46). This compound differs from the instant

claim by having a fluoro group over the instant iodo. However, one halogen renders another obvious.

Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kukla et al. (EP 384522). The reference teaches a generic group of compounds which embraces applicants' claimed compounds (See page 2, compounds of formula (II) and definitions of the variables). The claims differ from the reference by reciting specific species and a more limited genus than the reference. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to select any of the species of the genus taught by the reference, including those instantly claimed, because the skilled chemist would have the reasonable expectation that any of the species of the genus would have similar properties and, thus, the same use as taught for the genus as a whole. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to select the claimed compounds from the genus in the reference since such compounds would have been suggested by the reference as a whole. It has been held that a prior art disclosed genus of useful compounds is sufficient to render prima facie obvious a species falling within a genus. *In re Susi*, 440 F.2d 442, 169 USPQ 423, 425 (CCPA 1971), followed by the Federal Circuit in *Merck & Co. v. Biocraft Laboratories*, 847 F.2d 804, 10 USPQ 2d 1843, 1846 (Fed. Cir. 1989). The closest prior art compound is RN 131645-84-6 which is 9-amino-7-chloro-3-methyl-1,4-benzodiazepinedione (see page 20, lines 32-33, intermediate 24).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bruck Kifle, Ph.D. whose telephone number is 571-272-0668. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mukund J. Shah can be reached on 571-272-0674. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-1235.

Bruck Kifle, Ph.D.
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1624

BK
August 25, 2004